

Thus these claim limitations are not new matter and they are supported by the original disclosure in the description. Thus the application is considered to meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112(1)

Claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-15 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Reeh *et al.* Claims 4, 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reeh *et al.* These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 is directed to a package for an optical detector including a plastic window portion of the housing; and a protective coating on the window portion permitting transmission of light of a wavelength of around 400 nanometers through the window portion without conversion while protecting the window portion from deterioration by ozone which is produced by the light of a wavelength of around 400 nanometers. Claim 8 is similar to Claim 1.

Claim 20 is directed to a package for an optical detector including a plastic window portion of the housing; and a protective coating on the window portion permitting transmission of light of a wavelength of around 400 nanometers through the window portion without conversion while protecting the window portion from deterioration.

Claim 15 is directed to an integrated circuit including a semiconductor chip including a light sensitive device; a transparent plastic layer over the light sensitive device; and a protective coating on the plastic layer selected from silicon oxide and aluminum nitrate which permits transmission of light n without conversion.

To begin with, the Reeh *et al.* reference discloses a light-radiating semiconductor component with a luminescent conversion element (the title of the patent). The present invention is directed specifically to a light detector. There is no description in *et al.* that the semiconductor chip or body 1 includes an optical detector as indicated in the Office Action. The only active device is a device “which emits radiation...during the operation of the semiconductor component (column 11, lines 12-14). Thus, Reeh *et al.* can not anticipate the claimed invention and there are no rationale proposed in the rejection that it would be obvious to use the light-radiating semiconductor component as a detector.

The light detector of the presently claimed invention does not include an element which is a luminescence conversion element. In Reeh *et al.*, the semiconductor body 1 which includes a light emitting diode is encapsulated in a luminescence conversion encapsulation 5 in Figure 1 or includes a luminescence conversion layer 4 in Figures 2-4. The luminescence conversion encapsulation 5 and the luminescence conversion layer 4 are treated with luminescence material 6. In Column 14, lines 29-40, the luminescence conversion

encapsulation 5 and luminescence conversion layer 4 “have light-diffusion particles, advantageously so-called diffusers. Examples of such diffusers are mineral fillers in particular CaF_2 , TiO_2 , SiO_2 , CaCO_3 , or BaSO_4 or else organic pigments. These materials can be added in a similar manner to the above-mentioned plastics.”

Thus, the silicon dioxide particles are the light-diffusion particles in a conversion layer and not a protective layer which transmits light without conversion. Particles in a resin does not perform the same purpose and function of a layer formed of one material. As illustrated in Figures 7, 8, 11 and 12, Reeh *et al.* produces a spectrum of colors/ wave lengths as a result of the conversion layer. If there is not a requirement for converting the light from the semiconductor, the layers 4 or 5 would not be applied in Reeh *et al.* As previously indicated, it is not desirable for a light detector to have a housing which produces or changes the specific frequency of light for which it is designed to detect. Thus, Reeh *et al.* is not designed to be a light detector and teaches a structure is counter to the desired function of a light detector.

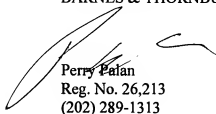
Neither the Office Action nor the references teach the presence of an appropriate material on a light detector which a) acts as a protective layer against ozone deterioration without conversion of the light of Claims 1 and 8, b) a protective coating on and protecting the window portion from deterioration without conversion of the light of Claim 20, or c) a protective coating on the plastic layer selected from the group of silicon oxide and aluminum nitrate. The inclusion of silicon dioxide as a light diffuser in the epoxy housing of the light-emitting diode to diffuse light is not a teaching of a package having a protective layer for an optical detector without conversion of the light as described in Claims 1, 8, 15 and 20.

Upon review of the above arguments, it will be evident that claims 1-20 are allowable over the art of record and thus passage of this case to issue is hereby requested. The present amendment does not raise new issues, does not does not require a new search and places the application in condition for allowance.

It is respectfully requested that, if necessary to effect a timely response, this paper be considered as a Petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response and shortages in any fees be charged, or overpayment in any fees be credited, to the Account of Barnes & Thornburg, Deposit Account No. 02-1010 (33851/41804).

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosure